

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-5. (canceled)

6. (currently amended) A method for producing a specific antiserum that specifically binds antigen-stimulated lymphocytes, comprising:

i) performing a first immunization by immunizing ~~an animal~~ a rat with a suspension of cells of tissue of a fetus of the same genetic line as the ~~animal~~ rat that is immunized;

ii) recovering spleen cells from said immunized ~~animal~~ rat and separating lymphocytes therefrom, thus obtaining a lymphocyte suspension;

iii) performing a second immunization by immunizing ~~an animal~~ a rat of the same genetic line as the ~~animal~~ rat that is first immunized with said lymphocyte suspension;

iv) recovering an antiserum from said ~~animals~~ rat immunized in the second immunization;

v) adding cells of whole organs of ~~said animals~~ a rat of the same genetic line as the immunized rat to said antiserum, forming a suspension; and

vi) separating the supernatant from the sediments from the obtained suspension to obtain the antiserum that specifically binds antigen-stimulated lymphocytes.

7. (currently amended) The method according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 6, in which the separation of the supernatant from the sediments is carried out by filtration.

8. (currently amended) The method of ~~claim 1~~ claim 6, in which the second immunization is performed as repeated administrations of the cell suspension over an interval of time.

9. (currently amended) A method for diagnosis of a malignant tumor comprising:

- i) performing a sample test by
 - a) contacting a-an antiserum obtained by the method of claim ~~6, 7, 8, 12 or 13~~ 6, 7 or 8 with a sample of a tissue, blood or other physiologic sample of a human subject to be examined, and
 - b) detecting binding of antibodies of the antiserum to the sample; and
- ii) determining the presence of a malignant tumor by deviation of the test result from a control test.

10. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 9, in which the method of immunodetection is an immuno-fluorescence test or an erythrocyte sedimentation test.

11. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 9, in which an erythrocyte sedimentation test is used and a diagnosis of the presence of a malignant tumor is made when α is greater than or equal to 1.5 and

$$\alpha = \frac{\left| \left(A - \frac{B_1 + B_2}{2} \right) \right| x X}{50}$$

wherein:

A is the index of the ESR of sample test,

B₁ and B₂ are indices of the ESR of tests upon control samples,

X is the maximum value of the ESR observed in the test.

12. - 13. (canceled)